



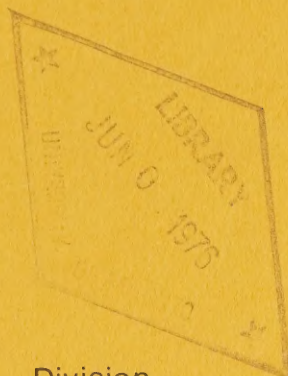
Ontario

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# Ontario Exports by Countries and Commodities

# 1974



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SUMMARY CHARTS

Chart A

Ontario and Canadian Exports 1970-74



Chart B

Total Ontario Exports 1970-1974 in Current and Constant Dollar Values

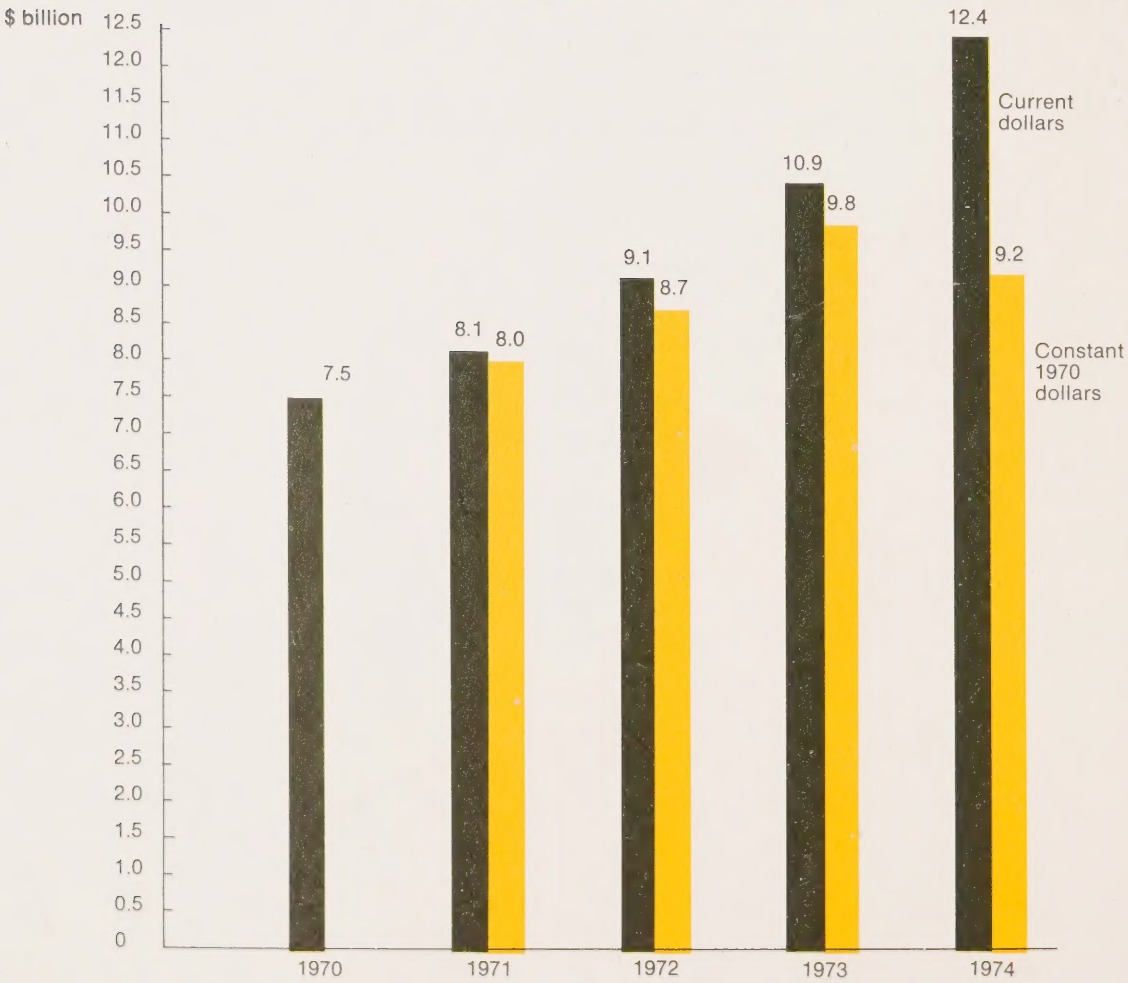


Chart C

Distribution of Ontario Exports 1970-74

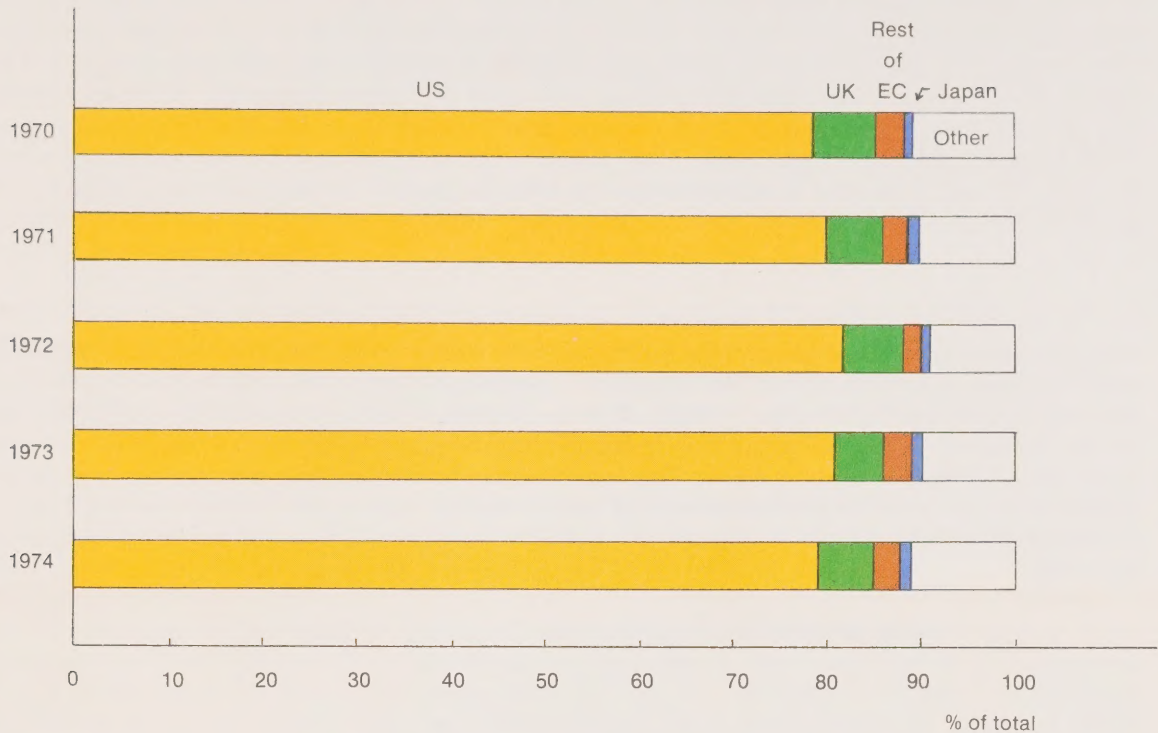
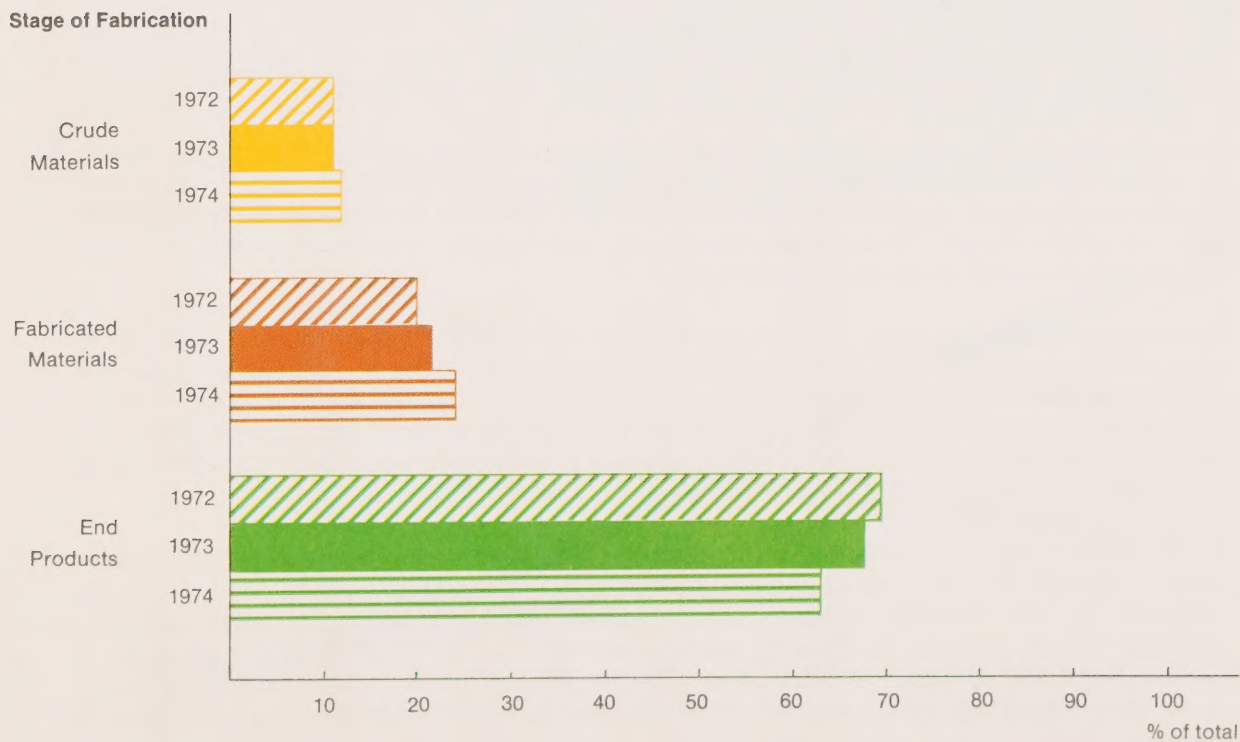


Chart D

Composition of Ontario Exports 1972-74



## INTRODUCTION

The year 1974 ended on a pessimistic economic note even though the value of total world trade was increased over 1973. Structural changes in the geographic and economic patterns of international trade began to emerge. Therefore, while Canada continued to trade primarily with the United States the United Kingdom and Japan, a new importance developed among customers in some areas of the Developing World. The major reason for this change was the tremendous increase in the price of oil and other natural resources, the subsequent increase in the price of commodities dependent on oil, and the eventual effect on the balance of payments of numerous countries.

Trade in the first half of 1974 reflected the oil crisis, in that it led to an acceleration of cost pressures and an increase in the demand of goods and services from oil producing countries. These oil producing countries, in turn, by recycling petrodollars, were indirectly reducing oil-spurred deficits of many industrialized countries through their increased imports. Countries like the U.K. and Italy, under great cost pressures through an increase in commodity prices and wages, saw their relative competitive positions deteriorate. On the other hand, many OPEC countries, through their oil revenues, saw an increase in their proportion of the total official reserve assets in 1974.

With these increased reserves, the OPEC countries in 1974 were able to purchase technological expertise and manufactured goods so as to provide the groundwork for major developments in the fields of transportation, communications, industry and agriculture within their own countries.

Trade in the last half of 1974 was characterized by continued rapidly increasing prices. Thus the average value of the industrialized world's non-oil commodities increased by 30 percent in 1974. This was due mainly to the rapidly increasing costs of the raw materials and wages. By the end of 1974, the negative impact of oil prices were most prevalent in such oil-importing nations as the United States, United Kingdom, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands.

Canada's position in international trade remained relatively strong in 1974. Being both a major consumer and supplier of oil and other natural resources, the increase in energy costs did not have such a profound negative effect on the domestic economy as other industrialized countries. As well, Canada's trading position in the international economic society remained sound due to its relatively lower inflation rate.

Consumer prices increased in Canada over the year by 11 percent; while in the U.S. the index rose 12 percent; in Japan 24 percent; in France 15 percent; in Italy 23 percent; in the United Kingdom 17 percent; and in the OECD countries generally 14 percent. Therefore in 1974, Canada was in the relatively enviable position of supplying a significant portion of its own energy needs below the world price and sustaining a relatively lower inflation rate than most industrialized countries.

With a slightly improved competitive advantage in the world trade market in 1974, Canadian exports increased in value by 27 percent from 1973 to a total of \$32.1 billion. Much of the increase in exports occurred in crude materials which increased 55 percent, and fabricated materials (up 30 percent). In Ontario, exports to foreign countries increased in value by 13 percent from 1973 to a total of \$12.4 billion. The increase in Ontario exports occurred mainly in fabricated materials (up 35 percent) and food, feed, beverages, and tobacco, which rose 15 percent.

The difference in the increase of exports of Canada as compared to that of Ontario was due in part to Ontario's dependence on the United States as a major customer for its exports. In 1974, close to 79 percent of Ontario's exports went to the U.S. and because of the Canadian-U.S. Automotive Agreement, a large portion of the \$6.6 billion of inedible end products exported to the United States were motor vehicles, parts and accessories. However, 1974 saw a depressed U.S. economy and a sluggish American demand, especially for automobiles during the fourth quarter of 1974. Therefore given the decline in Ontario's automobile trade with the United States, compared with the heavy demand and higher price for Canada's energy resources and raw materials (most of the energy exports derive from provinces other than Ontario), 1974 saw a significant decrease of Ontario exports as a percentage of Canada's exports; from 43 percent in 1973 to 39 percent in 1974. This is the smallest percentage share registered by Ontario in the past decade.

In the five year period 1970-1974 Ontario exports rose from \$7.5 billion to \$12.4 billion, an increase of 65% in current dollar terms. In terms of the major commodity sections only live animals recorded a decrease over the period. The largest percentage increase occurred in exports of fabricated materials (84%) while the largest absolute increase was registered by exports of end products, which grew by \$2.9 billion over the five years.

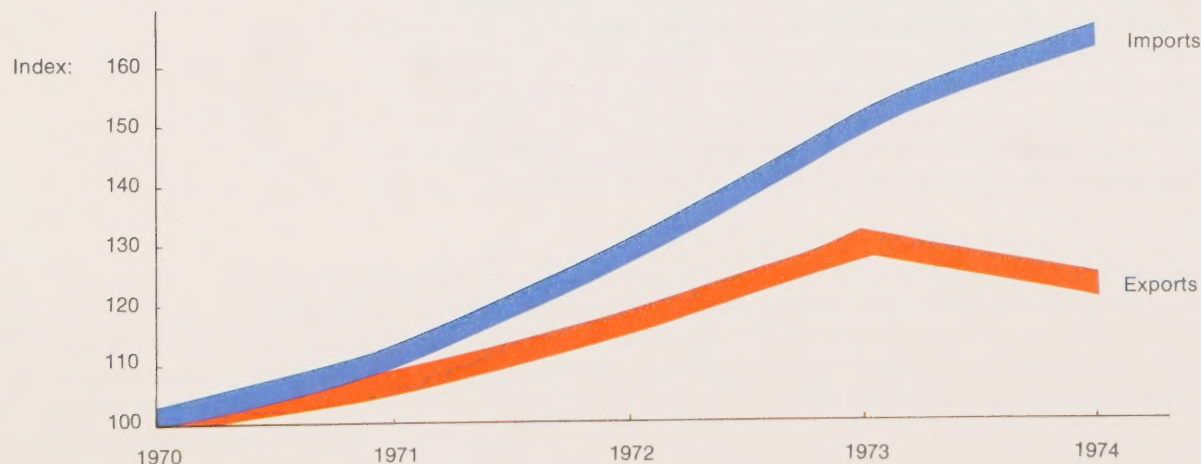
However, when we examine the trend on a constant 1970 dollar basis we see a slightly different pattern emerging. Thus Ontario exports rose annually in real terms between 1970 and 1973—the increase over the period being 31%—but actually declined in 1974 by 6%.

**CANADIAN AND ONTARIO EXPORTS—1973-1974**  
**\$000's**

Section	Canadian		Ontario		Ontario as a % of Canadian	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
<b>All Countries</b>						
Live animals	145,121	90,918	47,869	35,121	33.0	38.6
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	3,040,914	3,773,757	551,187	630,932	18.1	16.7
Crude materials, inedible	5,027,059	7,783,355	968,752	1,070,777	19.3	13.8
Fabricated materials, inedible	8,334,182	10,815,719	2,271,572	3,059,331	27.3	28.3
End products, inedible	8,610,362	9,502,708	7,066,963	7,564,647	82.1	79.6
Special transactions—trade	49,947	85,663	23,341	26,413	46.7	30.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25,207,585</b>	<b>32,052,121</b>	<b>10,929,684</b>	<b>12,387,221</b>	<b>43.4</b>	<b>38.6</b>

Price rises in 1974 masked the reduced volume of Ontario exports. Only the fabricated materials section showed any real growth. There was a considerable contraction of exports of food, beverages and tobacco (29%), and crude materials (32%), as well as a slight (4%) fall in the volume of end product exports. In contrast a real growth in Ontario imports\* took place steadily through 1973 and continued into 1974 although at a somewhat reduced rate.

**Relative growth of total Ontario exports and imports\* 1970-1974**  
**in constant 1970 dollars**



\*data derived from port of entry statistics rather than a province of consumption basis.

Exports are an essential part of the foundation upon which the economies of Canada and Ontario are based. The share of exports of goods in both Canada's Gross National Product and Ontario's Gross Provincial Product in 1974 was 23 percent. Exports per capita in Ontario in 1974 exceeded \$1500. Thus Ontario continued to be dependent on exports as an important source of provincial income. The challenge that faces the province as a major trader is to at least maintain its present competitive position during a time of general world economic uncertainties; continued high energy prices which are having serious consequences to the balance of payments of many countries; continuing inflationary pressures in many countries; and economic problems at home and in Ontario's major foreign markets. With the export boom lessening, Ontario's relative competitiveness will become a more important determinant of its ability to export rather than relative demand pressures. In 1975, the world trading environment will be a very fluid one as the world trade patterns become more complex.

# ONTARIO EXPORTS TO THE MAJOR WORLD REGIONS IN 1974

## a. Overview:

The United States accounted for by far the largest share of Ontario exports in all sections even though its overall percentage fell slightly between 1973 and 1974. Despite deteriorating economic conditions in the U.K. that country remained Ontario's second major customer. The U.S. and the U.K. were followed in importance by the other countries of the European community as a bloc.

The major single markets for Ontario exports other than the U.S. and the U.K. were Norway (\$205 million), West Germany (\$147 million), Venezuela (\$144 million), Japan (\$120 million), Australia (\$111 million), Peoples Republic of China (\$87 million), the Netherlands (\$71 million) and Mexico (\$69 million).

The largest increases in percentage change between 1973 and 1974 in the largest 20 markets occurred in Brazil (129%); Venezuela (124%); Argentina (76%); and South Africa (56%).

## DESTINATION OF ONTARIO EXPORTS BY SECTION AND PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—1974 In Percentage of Total

Section	U.S.	U.K.	Other E.C.	Japan	Others	Total
Live animals	76.6	1.8	6.3	4.0	11.3	100.0
Food, feed, beverages & tobacco	52.1	25.6	8.0	1.0	13.0	100.0
Crude materials, inedible	39.4	21.3	11.4	4.3	23.6	100.0
Fabricated materials, inedible	77.7	6.2	3.2	0.6	12.4	100.0
End products, inedible	87.3	1.5	1.8	0.6	8.8	100.0
Special transactions—trade	75.6	0.3	0.4	—	23.7	100.0
All Sections	78.9	5.6	3.3	1.0	11.2	100.0

## b. The United States

The United States continued overwhelmingly to be Ontario's best customer. The United States accounted for 78.9% of all Ontario domestic exports abroad and this, in 1974, amounted to \$9.8 billion; an increase of \$900 million or 10.1% over 1973. However, the increase, impressive as it might appear to be, was in percentage terms, less than that to all other regions in the world, less than the increase of total Ontario exports, and mainly reflects the effects of inflationary price rises. In volume terms there was a decline in Ontario exports to the U.S. in 1974. This is a consequence of the U.S. recession and the subsequent sluggish American demand especially in the second half of the year.

The rapidly increasing price of energy (especially oil) and slumping American car sales which produced massive layoffs of American auto workers had a significant impact on the American economy. The level of demand in the American economy fell and eventually affected Ontario exports. The slowing of U.S. demand in durable goods, was evident in the slight increase in the value of Ontario exports of manufactured goods (3%) to the U.S. between 1973 and 1974, (all of the increase reflecting higher prices rather than greater volume). Much of the apparently strong growth in Ontario exports of fabricated materials (35%) and crude materials (20%) to the U.S. in 1974 represents the strong increase in raw material prices rather than production increases.

The States of Michigan and Ohio took the greatest percentage of Ontario exports to the United States. These two States alone accounted for 45% of the American total. This was followed by the Mid Atlantic States of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania which served as a market for 20% of Ontario exports to the United States and the area comprising Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin which accounted for 13%. The remaining areas in the U.S. each accounted for less than 4% of total Ontario exports destined for the U.S.

## Ontario Exports to Areas of the U.S. 1974

	% of total
Michigan-Ohio	45.3
New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania	20.1
Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin	13.4
Delaware, Maryland, D.C., N. Carolina, Va., W. Va.	3.3
California, Hawaii	3.2
Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska	3.0
Kentucky, Tennessee	2.2
Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island	2.1
Minnesota, N. Dakota, S. Dakota	1.7
Florida, Georgia, S. Carolina	1.5
Oklahoma, Texas	1.3
Alaska, Oregon, Washington	0.5
Maine, N. Hampshire, Vermont	0.4
Alabama, Mississippi	0.4
Colorado, Nevada, Utah	0.3
Idaho, Montana, Wyoming	0.3
Arkansas, Louisiana	0.3
Arizona, New Mexico	0.2
Other U.S.A.	0.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The U.S. remains the only major highly industrialized market for Ontario products (with the exception of Australasia) where manufactured products account for the major portion (69%) of total exports. This is the result, of course, of the automotive agreement between Canada and the U.S. which has resulted in a sharply increased two way trade in road motor vehicles and parts. Other important manufactured exports include aircraft, agricultural machinery and electronics equipment.

### ONTARIO AND CANADIAN EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES—1973-1974 \$000's

Section	1973		Ontario as a % of Canada	1974		Ontario as a % of Canada
	Canada	Ontario		Canada	Ontario	
Live animals	117,975	34,360	29.1	72,679	23,827	32.8
Food, feed, beverages & tobacco	896,913	343,273	38.3	835,201	328,855	39.4
Crude materials, inedible	2,750,082	354,943	12.9	5,043,428	421,351	8.4
Fabricated materials, inedible	5,820,677	1,748,346	30.0	7,229,712	2,376,182	32.9
End products, inedible	7,432,222	6,375,630	85.8	8,009,824	6,604,276	82.5
Special transactions—trade	44,047	20,140	45.7	71,858	19,968	27.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,061,916</b>	<b>8,876,692</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>21,262,702</b>	<b>9,774,459</b>	<b>45.9</b>

In 1974 24% of the value of the consumption of Ontario exports in the U.S. was accounted for by fabricated materials. Here the most important items were forest products (especially pulp and paper), nickel, and iron and steel products.

Crude materials exports (including agricultural products) make up the balance of the export total. The most valuable commodities were iron ores and concentrates and nickel ores and concentrates.

#### c. Western Europe

Western Europe has been traditionally a major world market for Ontario exports. In 1974, Ontario's exports to Western Europe were valued at \$1,435.4 million, an increase of \$226.9 million or 18.7% from the previous year. Western Europe continued to be Ontario's second largest market accounting for 11.6 percent of total Ontario exports. However in the last five years, Western Europe has been one of the slowest growing markets for Ontario goods. Between

1970 and 1974, the value of Ontario exports destined for Western Europe increased by 48.4 percent.

Ontario exports to the United Kingdom, the largest single European market in 1974, totalled \$696 million, an increase of \$114 million or 19.6 percent over 1973. The greatest increases in Ontario exports to the United Kingdom were in food, feed, beverages, tobacco (\$52.5 million or 48 percent); fabricated materials, inedible (\$31 million or 19 percent); and crude materials, inedible (\$32.8 million or 17 percent). There were significant declines between 1973 and 1974 in Ontario exports to the U.K. in the area of live animals (-\$0.4m. or -37 percent). Ontario accounted for a large proportion of Canada's exports to the United Kingdom in live animals (91 percent); end products, (68 percent) and in crude materials (63 percent).

**ONTARIO AND CANADIAN EXPORTS TO THE UNITED KINGDOM 1973-1974**  
**\$'000**

Section	1973			1974		
	Canada	Ontario	Ontario as a % of Canada	Canada	Ontario	Ontario as a % of Canada
Live animals	1,433	964	67.3	661	604	91.4
Food, feed, beverages, tobacco	331,181	108,998	32.9	390,819	161,454	41.3
Crude materials, inedible	331,939	195,683	62.7	359,920	228,509	63.5
Fabricated materials, inedible	771,584	157,807	20.5	972,273	188,794	19.4
End products, inedible	171,693	118,086	68.8	170,851	116,713	68.3
Special transactions—trade	906	283	31.2	223	81	36.3
Total	1,588,736	581,821	36.6	1,894,747	696,155	36.7

Exports to other European Community countries were worth \$409 million, an increase of \$46 million or 11% over 1973. Within the Community, other than the United Kingdom, the largest markets for Ontario exports were the Federal Republic of Germany at \$147 million, the Netherlands at \$71 million and Belgium-Luxembourg at \$67 million. Outside the Community, the largest markets were Norway (\$205 million), Sweden (\$32 million) and Switzerland (\$27 million). The greatest increase in Ontario exports to countries in Western Europe occurred in Malta-Gozo (727%), Iceland (148%) and Portugal (125%), even though the absolute value to these three countries was small.

**CANADIAN AND ONTARIO EXPORTS TO THE ENLARGED  
EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY\***  
**\$'000**

Section	1973			1974		
	Canada	Ontario	Ontario as a % of Canada	Canada	Ontario	Ontario as a % of Canada
Live animals	7,539.1	4,341.4	57.6	3,660	3,088	84.3
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco	594,982.5	131,679.2	22.1	841,713	214,522	25.4
Crude materials, inedible	852,023.2	355,462.9	41.7	994,791	351,308	35.3
Fabricated materials, inedible	1,299,853.8	243,614.0	18.7	1,760,136	288,234	16.4
End products, inedible	398,347.9	222,300.1	55.8	423,570	262,987	62.1
Special transactions—trade	1,457.5	387.7	26.6	922	367	39.8
TOTALS	3,154,204.0	957,785.3	30.4	4,204,792	1,120,506	27.8

\*includes the United Kingdom

In 1974, Canada continued to provide mainly raw materials to Western Europe. Ontario's domestic exports by stage of fabrication remained fundamentally unchanged from 1973. In 1974, 51 percent of total exports were crude materials, 25 percent were fabricated materials and, only 24 percent were fully manufactured products.

**d. Eastern Europe**

Eastern Europe with a combined population of more than 380 million people, is a region with tremendous potential for Ontario exports. This market is expanding rapidly and although the lack of hard currency continues to be a problem the improvement in trade relations between leading Western industrialized countries and the U.S.S.R. should do much to improve the trading climate with the Eastern European countries as a whole and thereby increase prospects for our exports, even though the market is highly competitive.

Ontario exports to the Eastern European countries have been expanding steadily over the past few years. Between 1970 and 1974 the increase was 167%. Nevertheless the absolute value of the Province's exports to Eastern Europe remains the lowest to any major world region. The 1974 value was \$54 million, an increase of 21% over the 1973 total.

The trading patterns between Ontario and specific East European countries changed considerably during the year as the market for Ontario exports became more diverse than in 1973. Yugoslavia's share of the East European market decreased from 62 percent in 1973 to 12 percent in 1974, while other countries increased their share. The Soviet Union's share went from 8.8 percent to 24%; Czechoslovakia from 12% to 25% and Poland from 4% to 21%. Albania purchased close to \$3 million worth of Ontario exports in 1974 compared to practically nothing in the previous year.

There was also a considerable shift in the composition of Ontario exports to Eastern Europe. Whereas crude materials accounted for 27% of Ontario's export total in 1973; by 1974 the percentage had risen to 62 percent. As well the share of fabricated materials increased from 7% to 18% and end products decreased from 66% to 20% during the year.

**e. Middle East**

Ontario exports to the Middle East in 1974 were worth \$66 million or 0.5 percent of the total Ontario exports. However, Ontario exports grew rapidly during the past year. The increase between 1973 and 1974 was \$28 million or 74 percent. This was a greater absolute value increase than the combined four years prior to 1973.

The Middle East is one of the most promising world markets. It is the most concentrated oil-producing area of the world and with an increasing share of the world's total assets resulting from a large accumulation of petrodollars, the purchasing power of this market should continue to expand rapidly as it did in 1974. In a world of changing trade patterns, the most important development could be the emergence of the economic forces in the Middle East.

Ontario will continue to receive stiff competition from such economic powers as the U.S., Western Europe, the Soviet Union and Japan in its quest for a reasonable share of the Middle East market. The Middle East's current oil surpluses are causing some world wide economic problems.

Iran, Israel, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Turkey were the major single markets in the area in 1974. The greatest increase in the Middle East market for Ontario exports between 1973 and 1974 was in Somalia (+1,707%), the United Arab Republic (+1,728%), the Trucial States (+519%) and Iraq (+445%).

**Principal Ontario Markets in the Middle East 1974**

	%
Iran	21.0
Israel	15.3
Lebanon	13.6
Saudi Arabia	11.3
Libya	6.3
Turkey	11.3
Trucial States	5.0
United Arab Republic	5.0
Others	11.2
TOTAL	100.0

Ontario domestic exports to the Middle East by stage of fabrication was basically unchanged between 1973 and 1974 with manufactured goods remaining the most important.

f. Africa

Ontario exports to Africa in 1974 totalled \$116.4 million, which was a significant increase of \$47 million, or 67.7% over 1973.

Africa is a very diversified continent with a wide range of cultures. However the main economic goal of all African nations is to improve the economic conditions and standards of living in their own countries and to spur job-creating industrial production.

The major markets for Ontario exports in Africa included South Africa (48%) in 1974, Algeria (15%), Nigeria (6%), Ghana (4%), Zaire (4%), and Kenya (3%). The most important increases in Ontario's exports to Africa between 1973 and 1974 occurred in Algeria (+903%); Dahomey (+477%); Tunisia (+1,240%); Togo (+778%); Morocco (+768%).

In 1974 end products accounted for 56% of Ontario's domestic exports to African countries, fabricated materials contributed 33% of the total, and exports of crude materials made up the remaining 11%.

g. Asia

Ontario exports to Asia in 1974 increased by \$40 million or 14 percent from the 1973 figure of \$287 million. Japan continued to be Ontario's main market in the area even though Ontario's exports to Japan increased only slightly. However, an important development was the increase in the exports of fully manufactured goods to Japan. In 1974, end products accounted for nearly 40% of the Ontario exports to Japan; whereas in 1973 the figure was only 19%.

ONTARIO AND CANADIAN EXPORTS TO JAPAN 1973-1974  
\$'000

Section	1973			1974		
	Canada	Ontario	Ontario as a % of Canada	Canada	Ontario	Ontario as a % of Canada
Live animals	1,161	949	81.7	1,916	1,410	73.6
Food, feed, beverages, tobacco	416,887	12,216	2.9	511,171	6,560	1.3
Crude materials, inedible	981,587	59,425	6.1	1,197,730	46,377	3.9
Fabricated materials, inedible	364,071	22,729	6.2	450 492	18,280	4.1
End products, inedible	36,538	22,762	62.3	62,615	42,582	75.9
Special transactions—trade	2	—	—	11	5	45.5
Total	1,800,247	118,081	6.6	2,223,935	120,214	5.4

The People's Republic of China continued to be Ontario's second major customer in Asia. In 1974 China accounted for \$88 million worth of Ontario exports or 27% of total Ontario goods destined for Asia. Other major markets included the Philippines, India, South Korea, Malaysia and Hong Kong.

Ontario Exports to Asia, 1974

	\$ Million	%
Japan	120.2	36.8
People's Republic of China	87.5	26.8
Philippines	18.6	5.7
India	16.3	5.0
Korea-South	14.8	4.5
Malaysia	12.7	3.9
Hong Kong	11.5	3.5
Others	45.5	13.8
Total	327.1	100.0

The year between 1973 and 1974 saw a tremendous percentage increase in Ontario exports to Afghanistan (+1,215.4%), the Philippines (+174%) and Thailand (+141.4%), although the values involved were small.

In 1974, there was a slight shift in the commodity composition of Ontario exports, to the area. Between 1973 and 1974 the portion of Ontario exports that were manufactured goods increased from 29% to 38%, while crude materials decreased from 29% to 19%.

h. **South America**

Ontario exports to South America made an impressive recovery in 1974 after the poor trading performance of 1973. By 1974, Ontario exports to this part of the world totalled \$280 million or over 100 percent greater in value than in 1973.

Venezuela continued to dominate the Ontario export market in South America, accounting for more than 51% of the total value of exports there. Venezuela received \$144 million worth of Ontario exports making that country Ontario's fifth largest customer in the world. Other major customers in South America included Brazil, Argentina, Peru and Chile.

Ontario Exports to South America 1974		
	\$ Million	%
Venezuela	143.6	51.2
Brazil	62.3	22.3
Argentina	26.0	9.3
Peru	17.9	6.4
Chile	9.8	3.5
Others	20.6	7.3
TOTAL	280.2	100.0

The greatest percentage change in trade between 1973 and 1974 occurred in Ecuador (+226.2%) and the Falkland Islands (+433.3%); while the largest absolute gain was in Venezuela (+\$72.5 million).

Despite the political problems in some South American countries, the prospects seem good for increased trade.

In 1974 there was a shift in the composition of Ontario exports to South America. Between 1973 and 1974, the portion of Ontario exports that were end products increased from 67% to 73% whereas fabricated materials decreased from 29% to 24%.

**i. Central America and the Antilles**

Ontario exports to Central America and the Antilles in 1974 totalled \$192.4 million. This was a 14.9% increase in value over 1973.

The major markets for Ontario goods in this area changed little in importance between 1973 and 1974. The major customers and their percentage share of the regional market for Ontario exports were Mexico (36%), Jamaica (10%), Puerto Rico (8.9%), Dominican Republic (7.6%), Cuba (5.4%) and Trinidad-Tobago (5.4%).

The greatest percentage of change between 1973 and 1974, with respect to Ontario exports in Central America, occurred in Costa Rica (+188.3%) and the Dominican Republic (+154.7%), whereas the largest increase in absolute value was in Mexico (\$9.3 million) and in the Dominican Republic (+\$8.9 million).

Ontario domestic exports by stage of fabrication to Central America and the Antilles has changed slightly over the past three years. There has been an increase in the importance of fabricated material exports accompanied by a relative decline in exports of end products.

	% of total		
	1972	1973	1974
Crude Materials	7	7	6
Fabricated Materials	21	25	28
End Products	73	69	64

**j. Oceania**

In 1974, Ontario exports to Oceania were valued at \$140 million, an increase of nearly 45 per cent over 1973.

Australia and New Zealand between them took over 98% of the exports from Ontario destined for Oceania. In 1974, Ontario exports to Australia were valued at \$111 million thereby making that country the 7th largest market for Ontario domestic exports in the world. Exports to New Zealand from Ontario totalled \$27 million.

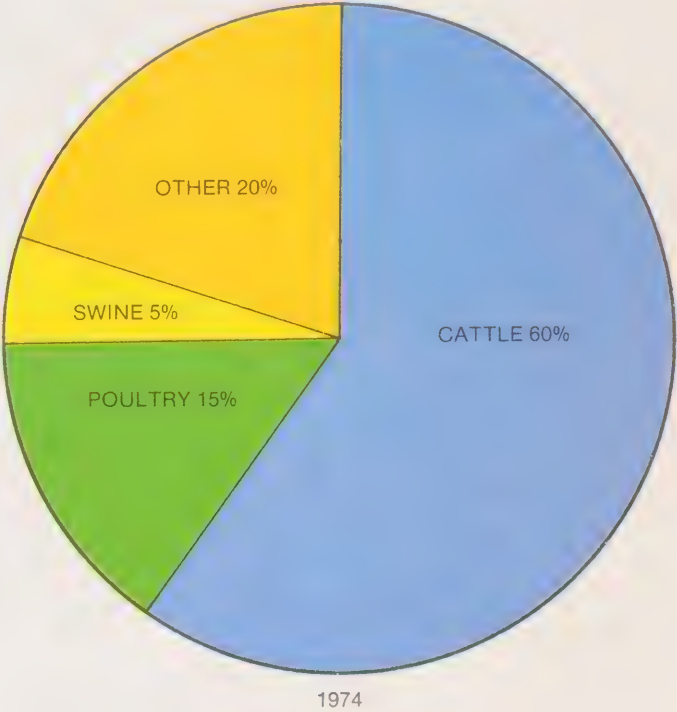
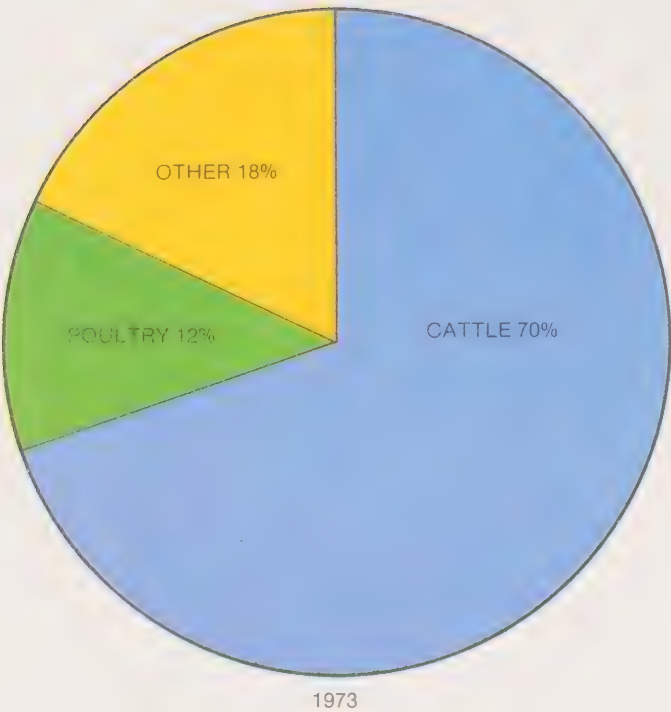
The largest percentage increase of Ontario exports between 1973 and 1974 in Oceania occurred in French Oceania (+1,032%); whereas the largest increase in absolute value occurred in Australia (+\$33 million).

In 1974 there was a slight shift in the stage of fabrication of Ontario exports to Oceania. Between 1973 and 1974, the portion of Ontario exports that were manufactured goods increased from 52% to 62%; whereas crude materials decreased from 10% to 5%.

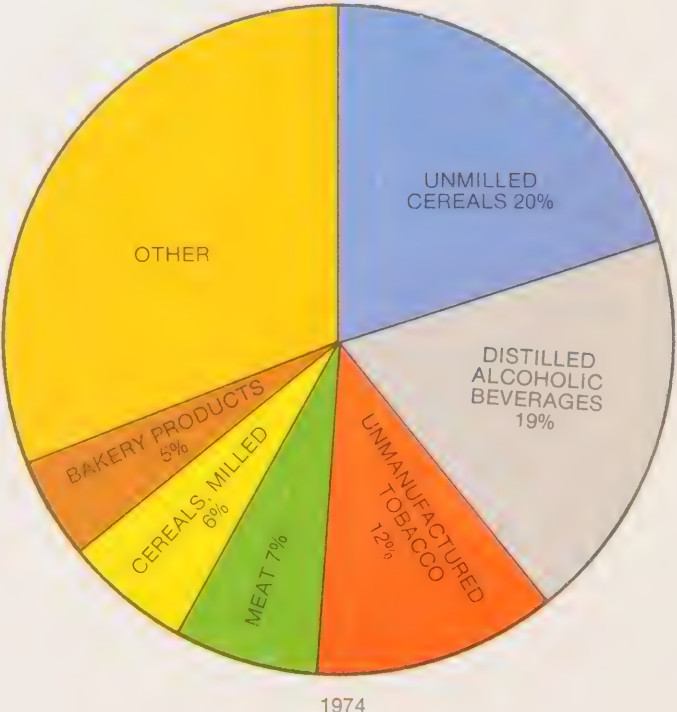
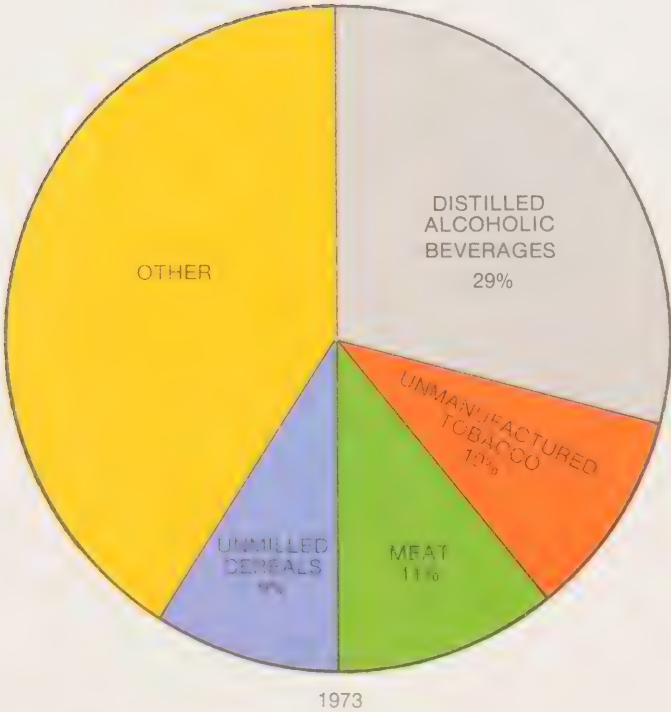
# ONTARIO EXPORTS BY COMMODITY SECTIONS—1974

## 1. Diagrammatic Summary

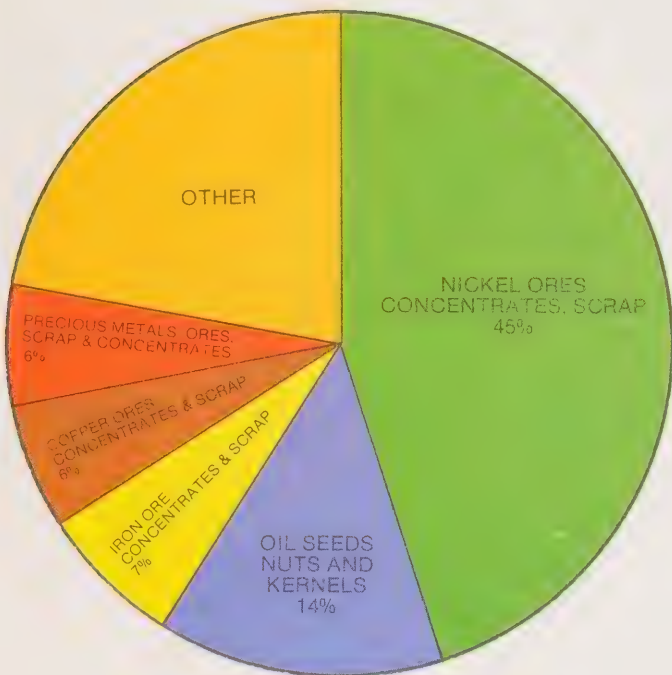
COMPOSITION OF ONTARIO EXPORTS OF LIVE ANIMALS



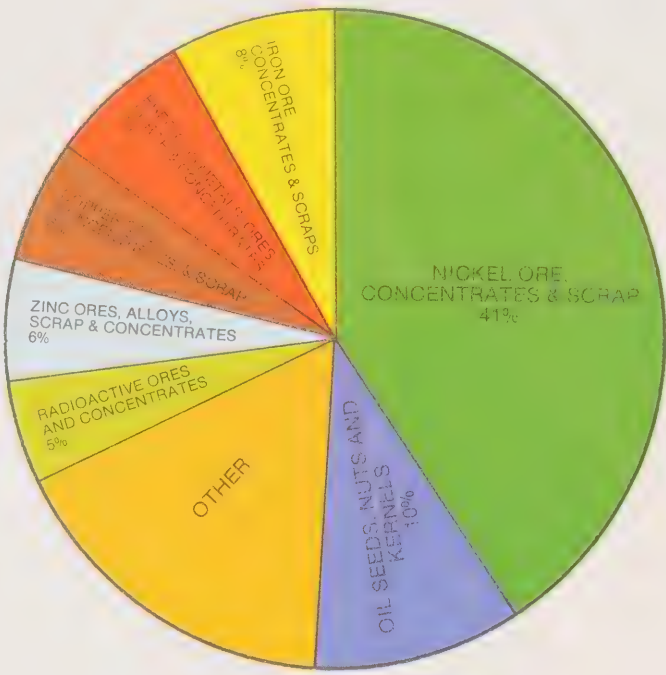
COMPOSITION OF ONTARIO EXPORTS OF FOOD, BEVERAGES, TOBACCO



COMPOSITION OF ONTARIO EXPORTS OF CRUDE MATERIALS, INEDIBLE

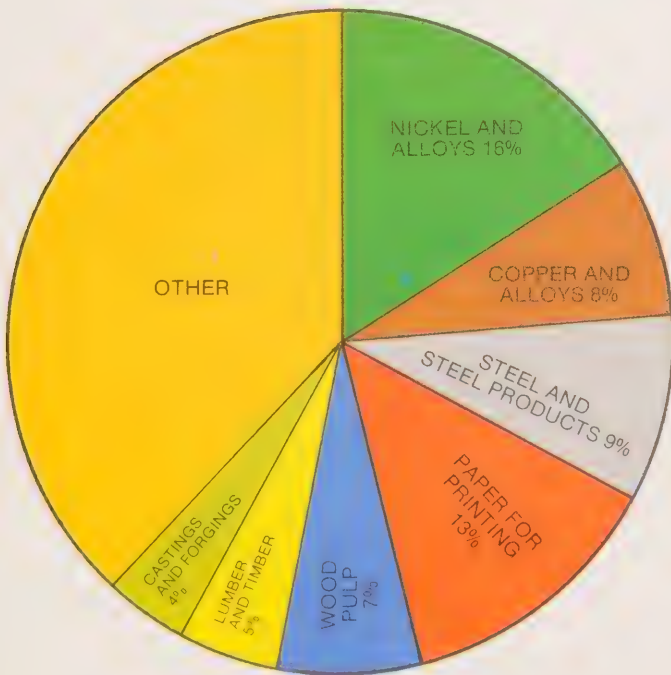


1973

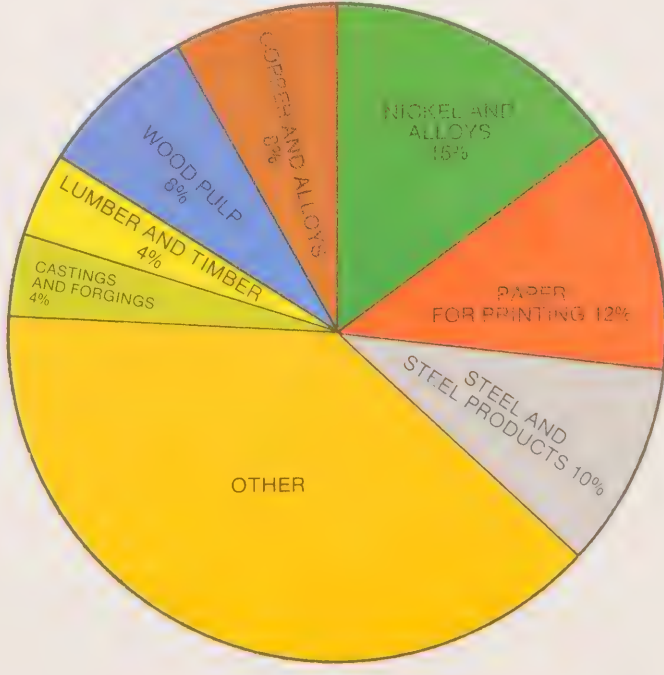


1974

COMPOSITION OF ONTARIO EXPORTS OF FABRICATED MATERIALS, INEDIBLE

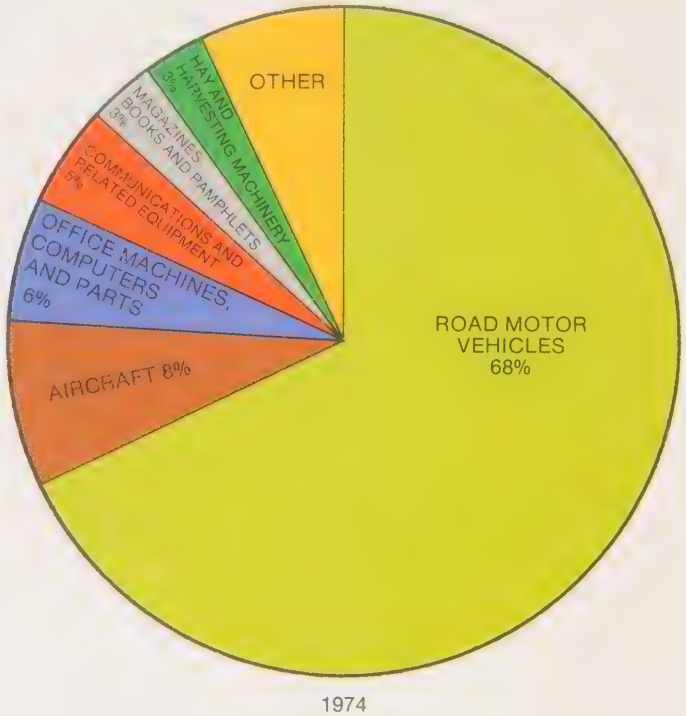
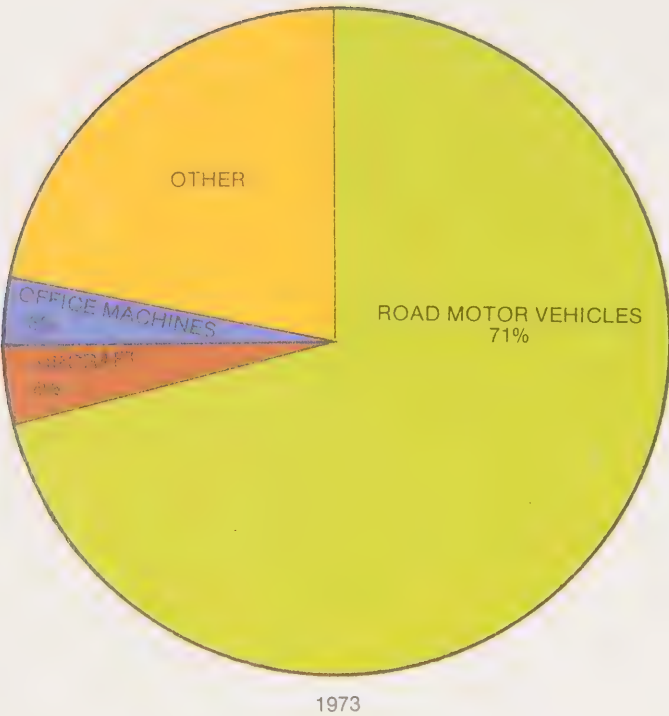


1973



1974

COMPOSITION OF ONTARIO EXPORTS OF END PRODUCTS, INEDIBLE



## 2. General

1974, a year characterized by massive transfers of wealth to the petroleum exporting countries, amid a general widespread and pervasive recession in the economies of most of the industrialized and developing countries, presented peculiar challenges to the Ontario and Canadian exporter.

### ONTARIO EXPORTS BY COMMODITY SECTION 1973-74

\$'000

Section	1973	% of Total	1974	% of Total
I Live Animals	47,869	0.4	35,121	0.3
II Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco	551,187	5.0	630,932	5.1
(a) Crude Materials	191,962	(1.8)	330,062	(2.7)
(b) Fabricated Materials	102,667	(0.9)	88,295	(0.7)
(c) End Products	256,558	(2.3)	212,574	(1.7)
III Crude Materials, Inedible	968,752	8.9	1,070,777	8.6
IV Fabricated Materials, Inedible	2,271,572	20.8	3,059,331	24.7
V End Products, Inedible	7,066,963	64.7	7,564,647	61.1
VI Special Transactions—Trade	23,341	0.2	26,413	0.2
TOTAL	10,929,684	100.0	12,387,221	100.0

There were significant differences in the growth of the different commodity sections of Canadian exports between 1973 and 1974. The value of live animals fell 37%, whereas end products increased 10%, food beverages and tobacco rose 24%, fabricated materials 30% and crude materials 55%.

In contrast the movement in Ontario exports for the various commodity sections was not as great as that for Canada, with the exception of the fabricated material section which increased 35%. The value of live animal exports from Ontario however did not fall as strongly (27%) as they did from Canada (37%). The result of this is that between 1973 and 1974, Ontario's share of Canadian exports of food beverages and tobacco fell from 18% to 17%, as was the case for crude materials (from 19% to 14%) and end products (82% to 80%). However, Ontario's share improved in the fabricated materials section (from 27% to 28%) and in the live animals section (33% to 39%). Ontario's overall share of Canadian exports fell from 43% to 39% between 1973 and 1974.

### 3. Live Animals

Ontario's exports of 'live animals' fell significantly in value between 1973 and 1974 by 27% to \$35 million. This value, however, represented less than 3/10 of one percent of Ontario's total exports in 1974. The United States continued to be Ontario's largest market in 'live animals' even though the American share of this section fell from 72% to 66% between 1973 and 1974. This decrease was partially due to changes in trade regulations between the two countries in 1974 concerning live animals. Other large markets for Ontario exports in this section were the enlarged European Economic Community (sales totalled \$3.1 million of which the United Kingdom took \$0.6 million) and Japan (with sales worth \$1.4 million).

Cattle exports, the largest category in this section, were worth \$21 million in 1974, with the largest markets being the United States (60%); Mexico (8%), Italy (6%), Czechoslovakia (5%) and Japan (4%). The other major categories in 'live animals' in 1974 were poultry—accounting for 15% of total exports in this section—and swine (accounting for 5%).

### 4. Food, Feed, Beverages and Tobacco

Ontario's exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco increased from \$551 million to \$631 million or 15% between 1973 and 1974. Food, feed, beverages and tobacco represented 5% of Ontario's total exports in 1974. The United States was Ontario's principle market in this section,

taking \$329 million worth of Ontario products. However, the American share of this particular section fell from 62% to 52% between 1973 and 1974. The enlarged EEC continued to be an important market. In 1974, the EEC accounted for \$215 million of Ontario exports of food, feed, beverages and tobacco of which \$161 million was destined for the United Kingdom.

There was a distinct shift in importance of the three largest categories in food, feed, beverages and tobacco. In 1974, the major export product in this section was unmilled cereals, accounting for \$126 million or 20% of the total. The largest markets for Ontario's unmilled cereals in 1974 were the United States (39%), the United Kingdom (22%), Italy (9%), the Netherlands (5%), Algeria (5%), and West Germany (4%).

The second major export in this section in 1974 was whiskey, having amounted to approximately \$109 million, which was a severe drop of over 31% from 1973. The United States, remained by far, the largest market for Ontario-exported whiskey.

The third most important export in 1974 was unmanufactured tobacco which accounted for \$72 million or 12% of the total exports in this section. The main markets and their share in 1974 were the United Kingdom (87%), the United States (2%), Belgium-Luxembourg (2%), the Netherlands (2%), the People's Republic of China (2%) and Finland (1%).

## **5. Crude Materials**

Ontario exports of 'crude materials inedible' rose from \$969 million to \$1,071 million or 11% between 1973 and 1974, exemplifying the continued demand for Ontario raw materials. However, due to the high demand and high price of oil and the fact that almost all the Canadian production is located outside this province, the Ontario exports of crude materials, as a percentage of the Canadian total fell from 19% in 1973 to 14% in 1974.

The largest markets in 1974 for Ontario crude materials continued to be the United States (at \$421 million) and the enlarged EEC (at \$351 million—of which the United Kingdom accounted for \$229 million) and Norway.

The traditional dominant item, nickel ores, concentrates and scrap continued to hold this position in 1974; accounting for 41% of Ontario's exports in this section or in value \$438 million. The major markets for nickel ores, concentrates and scrap were Norway (\$138 million), United Kingdom (\$137 million) and the United States (\$95 million).

Other important exports of Ontario crude materials included oil seeds, iron ore and precious metals, ore, scrap and concentrates.

## **6. Fabricated Materials**

'Fabricated materials, inedible' are those products defined as 'materials which have the common characteristic that they will be involved in further processing before reaching the form in which their end use is being served'.

In 1974, the total value of Ontario exports of 'fabricated materials, inedible' were \$3,059 million or 35% higher than the previous year. This represented 25% of total Ontario exports, second only in total value to end products, inedible (manufactured goods). The majority of the products in this section were destined for the United States (78%) and the United Kingdom (6%).

The most important item in Ontario exports of fabricated materials was nickel and alloys which amounted to \$445 million in 1974. The largest markets for Ontario nickel and alloys in this section were the United States (\$310 million), People's Republic of China (\$65 million) and the United Kingdom (\$34 million).

Exports of newsprint paper amounted to \$340 million in 1974, almost all of which went to the United States.

The third most important item in this section in 1974 was steel and steel products, whose exports were valued at \$300 million and with the U.S. again the major market.

Other important items in this section included copper and alloys, wood pulp and similar pulp, castings and forgings, and lumber and timber.

## **7. End Products**

'End products, inedible'—fully manufactured goods—accounted for 61% of total Ontario exports in 1974 and totalled \$7,565 million. Therefore this category continued to be the most important of all Ontario exports. However the increase over 1973 was only 7% and this exemplified the sluggish world demand, especially in the U.S. in 1974. The United States, was by far the largest market for Ontario exports of manufactured goods; accounting for 87.3% of total.

The major portion of this section was the export of road motor vehicles and parts, which in 1974 amounted to \$5,175 million an increase of just \$132 million or 2.6% over the 1973 figure. Due to the 1965 U.S.-Canada Automotive Agreement the largest market for Ontario exports of road motor vehicles and parts was the United States; accounting for \$4,923 million of the automotive category in 1974. The U.S. 1974 figure for Ontario exports of automobiles and parts was only 0.9% greater than the value of the 1973 exports.

This illustrates clearly that, in 1974, there was a slump in worldwide demand for automobiles and that it was most prevalent in the American buying market. With over 40% of Ontario's exports consisting of road motor vehicles to the United States, it is evident that any sudden and profound change in American demand for automobiles will significantly affect the economy of this province. This was evident in the fourth quarter of 1974 with substantial layoffs in the Ontario automobile industry.

Ontario's exports of other fully manufactured goods increased impressively by 19% from \$2,024 million in 1973 to \$2,420 million.

Ontario exported \$605 million worth of aircraft and parts which made this product the second most important section in 1974. The United States, by far, was the largest market for this section followed by the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Venezuela and Chile.

Other major manufactured goods exported by Ontario in 1974 included office machines, computers and parts; communications and related equipment, magazines, books and pamphlets and hay and harvesting machinery.

## **8. Special Transactions**

Ontario exports in this section in 1974, amounted to \$26 million and represented only two tenths of one percent of total Ontario exports. This section includes export packing, contractor's tools and equipment for contractor work outside Canada and shipments of goods amounting to less than \$100 each.

The largest markets for special transactions were the United States (\$20 million); the Philippines (\$0.9 million); Jamaica (\$0.4 million); Bermuda (\$0.8 million); and Zaire (\$0.8 million).

# STATISTICAL TABLES

**TABLE I**  
**ONTARIO EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES**  
**\$'000**

Country	1973	1974	% Change
<b>Western Europe</b>			
<b>E.E.C.</b>	957,786	1,120,506	+ 17.0
United Kingdom	581,821	696,155	+ 19.7
Ireland	5,263	8,762	+ 66.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	63,736	67,385	+ 5.7
Denmark	8,218	7,585	- 7.7
France	50,355	64,884	+ 28.9
Germany, Federal Republic	129,144	146,540	+ 13.5
Italy	55,528	58,413	+ 5.2
Netherlands	63,721	70,782	+ 11.1
Gibraltar	5	6	+ 20.0
Malta-Gozo	244	2,018	+ 727.1
Austria	4,105	4,770	+ 16.2
Finland	4,973	7,138	+ 43.5
Greece	4,187	3,337	- 20.3
Iceland	320	795	+ 148.4
Norway	161,967	205,143	+ 26.7
Portugal	3,936	8,864	+ 125.2
Spain	16,235	23,392	+ 44.1
Sweden	33,883	32,418	- 4.3
Switzerland	21,371	27,018	+ 26.4
<b>TOTAL WESTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>1,209,012</b>	<b>1,435,405</b>	<b>+ 18.7</b>
<b>Eastern Europe</b>			
Albania	—	2,952	+ 2,952
Bulgaria	240	540	+ 125.0
Czechoslovakia	5,154	13,781	+ 167.4
German Democratic Republic	491	2,115	+ 330.7
Hungary	1,989	3,132	+ 57.5
Poland	1,713	11,350	+ 562.5
Romania	3,289	581	- 82.3
Russia	3,945	13,173	+ 233.9
Yugoslavia	27,792	6,315	- 77.3
<b>TOTAL EASTERN EUROPE</b>	<b>44,613</b>	<b>53,939</b>	<b>+ 20.9</b>
<b>Middle East</b>			
Yemen	171	423	+ 147.3
Bahrain	109	286	+ 162.3
Cyprus	140	176	+ 25.7
Qatar	358	377	+ 5.3
Trucial States	519	3,213	+ 519.1
Ethiopia	41	116	+ 182.9
Iran	8,682	13,890	+ 60.0
Iraq	333	1,816	+ 445.3
Israel	5,890	10,097	+ 71.4
Jordan	397	1,618	+ 307.6
Kuwait	984	1,620	+ 64.6
Lebanon	5,819	8,976	+ 54.2
Libya	4,548	4,141	- 9.0
Saudi Arabia	5,729	7,476	+ 30.5
Somalia	15	271	+1,706.7
Sudan	215	245	+ 14.0
Syria	225	456	+ 102.7
Turkey	3,717	7,505	+ 101.9
United Arab Republic	193	3,527	+1,727.5
<b>TOTAL MIDDLE EAST</b>	<b>38,085</b>	<b>66,229</b>	<b>+ 73.9</b>

Country	1973	1974	% Change
<b>Other Africa</b>			
Gambia	3	—	—
Ghana	7,491	4,668	- 37.7
Kenya	3,065	3,791	+ 23.7
Malawi	104	59	- 43.3
Mauritius-Reunion	194	548	+ 182.5
Nigeria	4,697	6,999	+ 49.0
South Africa	35,586	55,348	+ 55.5
Rhodesia	3	—	—
Sierra Leone	60	131	+ 118.3
Tanzania	2,617	2,881	+ 10.1
Uganda	230	160	+ 30.4
Zambia	2,384	3,650	+ 53.1
Commonwealth Africa, n.e.s.	1,207	650	- 46.1
Algeria	1,747	17,528	+ 903.3
Angola	549	1,071	+ 95.1
Cameroon	434	1,508	+ 247.5
Zaire	1,872	4,531	+ 142.0
Dahomey	22	127	+ 477.3
Francophone Africa, n.e.s.	1,636	1,852	+ 13.2
Gabon	667	1,140	+ 70.9
Guinea	74	63	- 14.9
Ivory Coast	739	1,534	+ 107.6
Niger	428	1,134	+ 165.0
Malagasy	119	88	- 26.0
Mauritania	55	131	+ 138.2
Morocco	141	1,225	+ 768.8
Mozambique	257	447	+ 73.9
Port Africa	140	23	- 83.6
Senegal	2,413	541	+ 77.6
Spanish Africa	116	262	+ 125.9
Togo	85	747	+ 778.8
Tunisia	264	3,540	+1,240.9
<b>TOTAL OTHER AFRICA</b>	<b>69,400</b>	<b>116,377</b>	<b>+ 67.7</b>
<b>Other Asia</b>			
Ceylon	1,237	443	- 64.2
Hong Kong	8,248	11,516	+ 39.6
India	14,484	16,347	+ 12.9
Malaysia	18,136	12,701	- 30.0
Pakistan	4,894	6,499	+ 32.8
Singapore	4,101	7,517	+ 83.3
Afghanistan	91	1,197	+1,215.4
Burma	102	168	+ 64.7
Bangladesh	6,240	2,199	- 64.8
Cambodia-Laos	124	142	+ 14.5
Peoples' Republic of China	69,022	87,495	+ 26.8
Indonesia	5,273	8,583	+ 62.8
Japan	118,081	120,214	+ 1.8
Korea-North	1	63	+6,200.0
Korea-South	15,007	14,789	- 1.5
Philippines	6,764	18,586	+ 174.8
Port. Asia	—	—	—
Taiwan	11,003	9,212	- 16.3
Thailand	3,602	8,695	+ 141.4
Viet-Nam	467	716	+ 53.3
<b>TOTAL OTHER ASIA</b>	<b>286,878</b>	<b>327,082</b>	<b>+ 14.0</b>
<b>Oceania</b>			
Australia	78,005	111,382	+ 42.8
Fiji	221	267	+ 20.8
New Zealand	17,883	26,809	+ 50.3
Br. Oceania	101	62	- 38.6
Fr. Oceania	81	917	+1,032.1
U.S. Oceania	339	469	+ 38.4
<b>TOTAL OCEANIA</b>	<b>96,580</b>	<b>139,906</b>	<b>+ 44.9</b>

Country	1973	1974	% Change
<b>South America</b>			
Guyana	3,138	5,677	+ 80.9
Falkland Is.	3	16	+ 433.3
Argentina	14,822	26,031	+ 75.6
Bolivia	2,005	919	- 54.2
Brazil	27,243	62,344	+ 128.8
Chile	4,615	9,837	+ 113.2
Colombia	7,044	6,831	- 3.0
Ecuador	1,328	4,332	+ 226.2
French Guiana	189	127	- 32.8
Paraguay	265	361	+ 36.2
Peru	13,473	17,912	+ 33.0
Surinam	664	1,307	+ 96.8
Uruguay	676	880	+ 30.1
Venezuela	64,129	143,653	+ 124.0
<b>TOTAL SOUTH AMERICA</b>	<b>139,594</b>	<b>280,227</b>	<b>+ 100.7</b>
<b>Central America and Antilles</b>			
Bahamas	8,209	7,624	- 7.1
Bermuda	5,934	6,651	+ 12.0
Belize	767	1,265	+ 64.9
Barbados	6,763	6,406	- 5.3
Jamaica	19,478	19,283	- 1.0
Leeward-Windward Is.	3,425	4,094	+ 19.5
Trinidad-Tobago	10,527	10,301	- 2.1
Costa Rica	1,135	3,273	+ 188.3
Cuba	5,648	10,331	+ 82.9
Dominican Republic	5,758	14,664	+ 154.7
El Salvador	1,480	2,556	+ 72.7
French West Indies	1,548	577	- 62.7
Guatemala	2,227	3,008	+ 35.1
Haiti	1,301	2,326	+ 78.8
Honduras	1,451	1,671	+ 15.2
Mexico	59,938	69,279	+ 15.6
Netherland-Antilles	1,428	1,626	+ 13.9
Nicaragua	948	1,187	+ 25.2
Panama	4,253	7,829	+ 84.1
Puerto Rico	24,398	17,138	- 70.2
U.S. Virgin Is.	800	1,250	+ 56.3
<b>TOTAL CENTRAL AMERICA AND ANTILLES</b>	<b>167,416</b>	<b>192,339</b>	<b>+ 14.9</b>
<b>North America</b>			
Greenland	1,039	477	- 54.1
St. Pierre-Miq.	372	781	+ 110.0
United States	8,876,692	9,774,459	+ 10.1
<b>TOTAL NORTH AMERICA</b>	<b>8,878,103</b>	<b>9,775,717</b>	<b>+ 10.1</b>
<b>TOTAL ONTARIO EXPORTS</b>	<b>10,929,684</b>	<b>12,387,221</b>	<b>+ 13.3</b>

SOURCE: Statistics Canada

**TABLE II**  
**ONTARIO EXPORTS 1970-1974 SHOWN IN CURRENT-AND**  
**CONSTANT DOLLAR TERMS**  
**(\$'000)**

Commodity Section	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Live animals—Current dollars	36,052	37,060	38,161	47,869	35,121
—Constant 1970 dollars	—	35,981	32,068	31,913	20,419
Food, feed, beverages and tobacco—Current dollars	396,649	378,227	427,833	551,187	630,932
—Constant 1970 dollars	—	370,811	396,142	377,525	268,482
Crude materials, inedible—Current dollars	740,458	758,859	770,606	968,752	1,070,777
—Constant 1970 dollars	—	774,346	770,606	814,077	551,947
Fabricated materials, inedible—Current dollars	1,666,604	1,608,570	1,770,148	2,271,572	3,059,331
—Constant 1970 dollars	—	1,641,398	1,752,622	1,908,884	1,961,110
End products, inedible—Current dollars	4,673,536	5,295,706	6,031,369	7,066,963	7,564,647
—Constant 1970 dollars	—	5,191,869	5,799,393	6,666,946	6,410,718
Special transactions, trade—Current dollars	14,001	15,897	21,742	23,341	26,413
<b>TOTAL CURRENT VALUE</b>	<b>7,527,300</b>	<b>8,094,319</b>	<b>9,059,859</b>	<b>10,929,684</b>	<b>12,387,221</b>
<b>TOTAL CONSTANT 1970 VALUE</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>8,030,302</b>	<b>8,772,573</b>	<b>9,822,686</b>	<b>9,239,089</b>

Source: Statistics Canada

**TABLE III**  
**REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ONTARIO EXPORTS 1970-74**

Destination	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		% of Change 1970-74
	\$ million	% of Total	\$ million	% of Total	\$ million	% of Total	\$ million	% of Total	\$ million	% of Total	
Western Europe	967.6	12.9	963.6	11.9	945.6	10.4	1,209.0	11.1	1,435.4	11.6	+ 48.4
Eastern Europe	20.2	0.3	13.3	0.2	24.6	0.3	44.6	0.4	53.9	0.4	+166.8
Middle East	25.2	0.3	25.3	0.3	34.0	0.4	38.0	0.4	66.2	0.5	+159.6
Other Africa	58.2	0.8	60.0	0.7	56.5	0.6	69.4	0.6	116.4	0.9	+100.0
Other Asia	167.8	2.2	138.8	1.7	158.9	1.8	286.9	2.6	327.1	2.6	+ 94.9
Oceania	95.6	1.3	95.4	1.2	72.4	0.8	96.6	0.9	139.9	1.2	+ 46.3
South America	191.5	2.5	183.3	2.3	213.2	2.4	139.6	1.3	280.2	2.3	+ 46.3
Central America—Antilles	145.3	1.9	135.4	1.7	139.0	1.5	167.4	1.5	192.4	1.6	+ 32.4
North America	5,855.6	77.8	6,479.2	80.0	7,415.7	81.8	8,878.1	81.2	9,775.7	78.9	+ 67.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,527.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,094.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,059.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,929.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,387.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+ 64.6</b>

Source: Statistics Canada

**TABLE IV (a)**  
**ONTARIO EXPORTS BY STAGE OF FABRICATION**  
**1972-1973-1974**  
**\$ Millions**

Stage of Fabrication	1972	% of Total	1973	% of Total	1974	% of Total
Crude Materials	953.0	11.0	1,208.6	11.0	1,436.0	11.6
Fabricated Materials	1,744.0	20.0	2,374.2	22.0	3,147.7	25.4
End Products	6,060.0	69.0	7,323.4	67.0	7,777.2	62.7
Special Transactions	20.3	0.2	23.4	0.2	26.3	0.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,777.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,929.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,387.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Statistics Canada

**TABLE IV (b)**  
**STAGE OF FABRICATION—1974**  
**\$ 000**

Area	Crude Materials	Fabricated Materials	End Products	Special Trans.	TOTAL
Western Europe	725,338	364,532	345,100	447	1,435,417
Eastern Europe	33,202	9,878	10,864	1	53,945
Middle East	4,619	17,681	43,868	69	66,237
Other Africa	11,815	37,397	64,747	2,427	116,386
Other Asia	62,276	138,669	125,106	1,037	327,088
Oceania	6,324	47,169	86,363	51	139,907
South America	5,430	69,448	205,118	229	280,225
Central America & Antilles	12,009	54,003	124,169	2,162	192,343
North America	574,959	2,408,874	6,771,914	19,971	9,775,718
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,435,972</b>	<b>3,147,651</b>	<b>7,777,249</b>	<b>26,394</b>	<b>12,387,221</b>

Figures may not add due to rounding

Source: Statistics Canada

**TABLE V**  
**COMPOSITION OF ONTARIO EXPORTS 1970-1974**  
**\$Million**

Section	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		% of Change Between 1973-74
	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	
Live animals	36	.5	37	.5	38	.4	48	.4	35	.4	-27.1
Food, feed, beverages & tobacco	397	5.3	387	4.6	427	4.7	551	5.0	631	5.0	+14.5
Crude materials, inedible	740	9.8	759	9.4	771	8.5	969	8.9	1,071	8.7	+10.5
Fabricated Materials, Inedible	1,667	22.2	1,608	19.9	1,770	19.5	2,271	20.8	3,059	24.7	+34.7
End Products, Inedible	4,673	62.1	5,296	65.4	6,031	66.6	7,067	64.7	7,565	61.0	+ 7.0
Special Transactions—trade	14	.1	16	.2	22	.3	23	.2	26	.2	+13.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,527</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>8,094</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,050</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,929</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>12,387</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>+13.3</b>

Source: Statistics Canada



